



and to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or his fate and that of every other public and private delinquent was owing to the Bank system.—Those who formed support that corrupt system were the authors of all these speculations and persecutions and frauds.

31. Secretary authorised to procure temporary places of deposit until the public buildings are finished, in Washington, New York and Boston.

32. Where the officers are not already provided with safes or vaults, or both, authority to procure them. Twenty thousand dollars appropriated to pay these, and any other expenses arising under the act.

33. Two clerks in the Treasurer's office; two in the cashier's office at New York; one at each of the other four special depositories; each to receive \$2,000 per annum, and to give sufficient bonds, and be liable to all the penalties imposed by this act.

34. All officers to make oath or affirmation to discharge their duties faithfully, &c.

35. All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, repealed.

### Congressional Proceedings.

IN SENATE.—Dec. 25th.

Several petitions were presented.

#### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wall reported the bill to limit and explain the powers of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Clayton, from the same committee, reported a bill respecting the heirs of Agnes Dundas.

Mr. Lyon reported a bill to amend the act confirming certain land claims in the State of Michigan.

On motion of Mr. Benton, 30,000 copies were ordered to be printed of certain documents relative to the operation of salt duties.

The following bills were read a third time and passed.

Bill to relinquish the 3 per cent. fund of Alabama.

Bill authorizing the sale of certain lead mines.

Bill to change the location of the office of Surveyor General of the district composed of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; and for the relief of the city of Mobile.

Mr. Sevier reported bill for the relief of John E. Meekins and others; and for relief of the legal representatives of Philip Barbour, deceased.

Mr. Lyon introduced, on leave, a bill to revive the act entitled an act to enable claimants to come within the limits of Missouri and the Territory of Arkansas, to institute proceeding to try the validity of their claims, and an act amending the same.

Mr. Merrick introduced a bill for the relief of the heirs of Francis F. Neuman.

Mr. Mouton introduced a bill for the relief of Don Carlos de Lassus, late Governor of Florida.

Mr. Ruggles offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs, to inquire into the expediency of establishing forts on the Maine frontier, and to inquire whether the State have the right to protection from intruders on their territory.

The Senate adjourned on Monday.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28.

Mr. Wise moved that 20,000 extra copies of two documents of the last session relative to public defaulters and the Swartwout documents be printed for the use of the House.

His object, he said, was to get before the public the letters of indulgence from the Secretary of the Treasury to the defaulters.

Mr. Crary opposed the motion on the ground that the expense was unnecessary, and that one of the documents was erroneous.

Mr. Tillinghast spoke with earnestness, in support of the motion. The documents were official and important; and presented facts, not arguments nor party views.

Mr. Wise said, these documents had not been extensively published. Their contents were little known to the country. They showed that the Secretary of the Treasury had connived with public defaulters, and countenanced and encouraged them. The documents were the handy-work of the Secretary himself, and how could gentlemen wish to suppress them.

If they were the work of an opposition committee, he would not be much surprised at the objections to print and circulate them. Give the people light on this subject. These documents tell a plain tale—and tell it in the words of the Secretary himself. They show that the whole subject on the table; but the yeas and nays having been ordered he withdrew the motion.

Mr. Tillinghast, briefly sustained Mr. Johnson's motion; after which,

Mr. Williams of Kentucky demanded the previous question, which prevailed.

The main question was, on Mr. Cosey's motion, to refer the report and documents to the Committee on the Public Lands, and thereon.

Mr. Childs demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—yeas 51, nays 130.

To the motion to refer to the Committee on the Public Lands was decided in the negative; and it was referred to a committee to be composed of one member from each State, and 5,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

The chair also laid before the House a communication from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, in compliance with the provisions of the acts of Congress, containing a statement of such officers as have not rendered their accounts within the year, or have balances unaccounted for, advanced one year prior to the 30th September, 1838.

2. Statement of the accounts in his offices which have remained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to 30th September 1838.

An abstract of moneys advanced prior to the 3d of March, 1800, on books of the late accountant of the War Department, and which remained to be accounted for on the books of the Third Auditor.

Mr. Wise moved to print, 5,000 extra copies; which was agreed to.

Governor Shannon, of Ohio, advises the Legislature to prohibit all bank bills under ten dollars, and recommends the prohibiting stockholders from borrowing funds from banks in which they have investments. Gov. H. goes strongly against the special depository system in the keeping of the public monies, and as strong as Mr. Swartwout as any other gentleman. But

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,  
and House of Representatives:

For the highly favorable circumstances under which we enter upon the discharge of the respective duties assigned us by the people of this State, there is due from us the *GRATITUDE* or *ALL GOOD* expression of a profound sense of gratitude. The voice of health is heard within our borders—the reign of scars is still undisturbed—abutment to the laws is generally and cheerfully yielded—confidence in the form and principles of government remains unchanged—labor is permitted to enjoy the reward it has earned—the earth has yielded an abundant harvest—and a industry of great success—and if somewhat of embarrassment has been experienced by a portion of our citizens, we may easily afford to bear it with a smile. The day of trouble is past, and its lessons are now again to be renewed. True virtue, integrity and purity are not to be subsumed by any amount of physical suffering. Property is perishable, while principle is eternal; and none better know and appreciate the distinction, than those who have their birth in a kind of freedom and enjoying the inestimable rights of self-government, are deeply imbued with the spirit of liberty and independence. No man can be truly educated, on the part of associated wealth and power, without a knowledge of the principles which govern the people, and the cause of their interests, and the extent to which they have been successful in their efforts to improve the condition of society.

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your deliberations, and render what aid may be in my power, to facilitate the public business. On motion of Mr. Osgood, it was Ordered, That Messrs. Osgood, Dumont and Gross, be a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for Secretary of the Senate;—having attended to that duty, the Committee reported that the whole number of votes thrown was, 21.

Necessary to a choice, 11

WILLIAM TRAFTON has 13

Wales Hubbard, 7

Blank, 1

And WILLIAM TRAFTON was accordingly declared duly elected; and having signified his assent thereto upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

On motion of Mr. SHAW, it was Ordered, That Messrs. Shaw, Cole and Bradburn, be a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for Messenger;—and having attended to that duty, they reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes, 20

Necessary to a choice, 11

ROBERT MARTIN has 20

And was thereupon declared elected.

On motion of Mr. REAGAN, Ordered, That the Secretary of State be directed to deposit in the archives of the Senate, the journals thereof.

On motion of Mr. NORTON, Ordered, That a message be sent to the Governor and Council, informing them that the Senate is duly organized by the choice of JOHN PRINCE, as President, and WILLIAM TRAFTON, as Secretary.

Mr. Norton was entrusted with this message; who, having attended to the duty, reported that the Governor requested him to say that he would forthwith communicate by message.

Mr. Gross was intrusted with a similar message to the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of State came in and laid upon the table, the Returns of votes for Senators—sundry documents in relation to the North Eastern Boundary—the Bank Commissioner's Report, and the Report of the Land Agent.

The Secretary of State laid upon the table the returns of votes thrown for Governor at the late annual election.

Messrs. Emery, Reed, Shaw, Belcher and Holden, with such as the House may join, were appointed a Committee to sort and count the votes for Governor.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate that that body had organized by the choice of HANNIBAL HAMILTON as Speaker, and CHARLES WATERHOUSE as Clerk. Adj. to half past two o'clock.

#### AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. BARKER, ordered, That Messrs. Barker, Damon and Erskine be a committee to invite the Clergymen of Hallowell and Augusta, to officiate as Chaplains to the Senate, during the present session.

On motion of Mr. Osgood, the Senate adjourned to half past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

#### IN CONVENTION OF THE MEMBERS ELECT TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1839.

At about tea o'clock, the members of the House of Representatives were called to order by Mr. IDE of Frankfort, and on his nomination, JOHN T. PAINE of Sanford, was chosen Chairman of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. COLE of Paris, a Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Cole of Paris, Appleton of Portland, Ide of Frankfort, Middram of Wells and Brashay of New Gloucester, were appointed to receive the credentials of their members, and report whether a quorum of the House is present.

The Committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported that a quorum is present.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN of Bangor, a message was ordered to be sent to the Governor, informing him that a quorum of the members elect to the House are in attendance, and ready to take and subscribe the oath required by the Constitution. Mr. ALLEN was charged with the delivery of the message, and having attended to the duty assigned him, reported that the Governor would attend forthwith in the Representatives Hall, to qualify the members elected.

The Governor accordingly came, in attended by his Council, and the Heads of the Executive Departments, preceded by the Sheriff of Kennebec, and administered to the members elect the oath (or affirmation) of office, and they subscribed the same.

#### IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Rawson of Rumford, a Committee was raised to receive, sort and count the votes for a Clerk of the House; and Messrs. Delesdernier of Ballyville, Sheldon of Gardiner, Allen of Alfred, Ford of Gray, and Gatchel of Harpswell, were appointed.

Having attended to the duty assigned them they made the following report:—

Whole numbers of votes 175

Necessary for a choice 88

CHARLES WATERHOUSE has 106

George C. Getchell 67

H. Hamlin 2

The report was accepted, and CHARLES WATERHOUSE, Esq. declared duly elected Clerk of the House of Representatives. Being present he appeared, signified his acceptance of the trust, and took and subscribed the oath of office as administered by ASAPH R. NICHOLS, Esq.

The organization of the House having been thus partially performed, Mr. PAINE of Sanford, vacated the Chair, and the Clerk presided until the organization was completed.

On motion of Mr. DELESDERNIER of Ballyville, a Committee of five was ordered to be raised to receive, sort and count the votes for his corner lot.

Speaker, Messrs. Rawson of Rumford, Sprout of Waldoboro', Cushman of Dexter, Dusmore of Anson, and Talbot of East Machias, were appointed.

Having attended to the duty assigned them they reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes 178  
Necessary to a choice 90  
HANNIBAL HAMILTON has 109  
Elisha H. Allen 65  
R. H. Vose 1  
John T. Paine 1  
Jos. Paine 1  
G. C. Getchell 1

The report was accepted and HANNIBAL HAMILTON declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker on taking the Chair addressed the House as follows:—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I feel duly sensible for the responsibilities you have placed upon and the confidence you have reposed in me, in calling me to preside over your deliberations. I thank you truly for that confidence,—will repair to the station assigned me, and, relying upon your courtesy and co-operation, will exert every energy I possess, and attempt to discharge my whole duty.

On motion of Mr. COLE of Paris, it was ordered that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that the House has organized by the choice of Haiboo Haulin as Speaker, and Charles Waterhouse, as Clerk. Mr. Cole was charged with the delivery of the message.

On motion of Mr. PAINE of Sanford, a similar message was sent to the Governor, and Mr. PAINE was charged with the message, and subsequently reported that the Governor would communicate by me-sage forthwith.

The Secretary of State came in, and informed the House that he had laid upon the table of the Senate the returns of votes given in at the late election for Governor of the State.

He also bore a message from the Governor transmitting certain documents in relation to the demand by the State of Georgia, for the persons of Philbrook and Kellerman.

An order was received from the Senate appointing a Committee to examine the return of Gubernatorial votes, which was passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Middram of Wells, Allen of Bangor, Carey of Houlton, Vose of Thomaston, and Lyman of Portland, were joined on the part of the House.

Mr. ANDREWS of Turner, presented the following order:

Ordered, That the Roles and Orders of the last House of Representatives be the rules and orders of this House until otherwise ordered.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. DANE of Kennebunk, providing that the manner of taking the yeas and nays be alphabetical, instead of as heretofore, by Counties, which was accepted and the order passed.

Mr. DELESDERNIER of Ballyville, presented an order providing that the Clerk of the House be authorized to employ some suitable person to assist him in the discharge of his duties, at a compensation not exceeding two dollars per day; which order was passed.

A message was received from the Governor, informing the House that in obedience to a resolve of March 1838, he had directed the Secretary of State to cause to be printed certain documents for the use of the members of the Legislature; viz:—4,200 copies of the Land Agent's Report, 3000 copies of the Correspondence, &c., relative to the question of the North Eastern Boundary of this State, and 1000 copies of documents relative to the demand by the State of Georgia for the person of Philbrick and Kellerman.

On motion of Mr. PAINE of Sanford, Ordered, the Senate concurring, That the following rule he adopted relative to the endorsement on papers in their progress through the two Branches:

All endorsements on papers on their passage between the two Houses, (excepting Bills and Resolves on their final passage,) shall be under the signature of the Clerk, or the Secretary of the Senate, respectively.

On motion it was ordered that when the House adjourn it be to half past two this afternoon. Adj.

#### AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. COLE of Paris—

Or ered, That the House hold two sessions a day commencing at ten o'clock in the morning, and at two and a half o'clock in the afternoon, until otherwise ordered.

Mr. DELESDERNIER suggested that it might be well to select one individual to perform the duties of Chaplain to the House and, with a view to further consideration, moved that the order be laid upon the table. His motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. SMALL of Raymond—

Ordered, That the Secretary of State be requested to furnish to the members of the House of Representatives fifty copies of the Constitution of the United States and of this State.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a Report in Council upon the progress of the Geological Survey under the superintendence of Dr. C. T. Jackson. The Report was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Delesdernier, and 600 copies ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

A noted land speculator in New York called his little daughter by the endearing appellation

of his corner lot.

#### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, January 8, 1839.

Governor's Message. We exclude other matter from to-day's paper, in order to lay before our readers the Message of Gov. FAIRFIELD. A document, which, from its brevity, and the soundness of the doctrines it contains, may, and we hope will, be read with both profit and pleasure by every Republican in the State.

The troubles at Harrisburg at length are, we hope, at an end. Six of the Federal Senators, following the example of the three Representatives, have seconded and aided the democracy, thus making a majority in the Senate, which has voted to recognize the democratic House as legally organized. Thus, one of the most baseless tricks ever attempted by federalism to overthrow the freedom of the ballot-box and trample on the rights of the people, has been most signalily defeated.

From the Harrington Telegraph, Extra, Dec. 29.

The Senate have this day, after a protracted sitting, recognised the Democratic branch of the House of Representatives, known as the "Hopkins House," as a legally and constitutionally organized body, by a vote of 17 to 16.

The following is the preamble and resolution as it passed the Senate.

"Whereas difficulties have arisen in the organization of the House of Representatives, and two houses have for some time been in existence, each claiming to be the regularly constituted House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, but neither having had a constituted quorum of members whose seats were undisputed, and neither has yet been fully recognized by the Senate.

"And whereas, the House organized by the election of William Hopkins as Speaker, is now composed of a constitutional quorum of legally returned members, and being thus brought within the pale of the constitution, the Senate ought to recognize the said House as the properly organized House of Representatives; Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inform said House, that the Senate is now organized and ready to proceed to business.

Fires. We learn that the Barn of Mr. Sumner Wheeler of Dixfield, containing two valuable horses, a yoke of oxen, some young stock and a considerable quantity of hay, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 23d ult. Loss estimated at about \$1200. No insurance.

We also learn by a gentleman from Dixfield that Mr. Wheeler's house was burned on Sunday the 6th inst.—Supposed to have been set on fire by an insane person. Loss not stated.

A building in this Village, owned by Rev. James Hooper and occupied by Mr. Eliphalet Davis, was discovered to be on fire Wednesday night last about 12 o'clock. Prompt aid being afforded, it was suppressed without damaging the building much.

They had a pretty severe fire in August a week ago.

The result of the official canvass of vote for Governor was found to be for:

John Fairfield, 46,216

Edward Kent, 42,897

Scattering, 450

Fairfield's majority over Kent, 3,319.

Majority over all others, 3,229.

The vacancy in the second Senatorial District has been filled by the election of Hon. N. S. Littlefield.

A Hard Case.—The federalists were never in a worse quandary than they are now about the revolutionary movements at Harrisburg, Penn. Aware that the conduct of the leaders of the conspiracy is wholly unjustifiable, they choose rather to avoid the subject, or, with characteristic shamelessness attempt to shift the blame on to the Democrats. But the attempt is a failure. Facts as plain as the sun at noon-day—notoriety as and undisputed facts—rise up to repel the charge and fix the stigma where it belongs, upon the Federal Whig party and their tools employed to do the dirty work of Ritner, Stevens &c., aided and abetted by the men clothed in a little brief authority, and striving to perpetuate that power by a series of the foulest and most atrocious outrages, ending in a direct attack upon the dearest privilege of freemen—the inestimable right of suffrage—the sacred right of the people of choosing whom they will, to reign over them. And the very party which is guilty of these successive acts of outrage and usurpation, is the self-same party which, all over the country is continually prating about the "sacredness of charters," the respect for the laws, and the destructive tendencies of nullification! Out upon such canting hypocrites!

It is rumored that Mr. Rives is to be the federal candidate for the next President. Mr. Clay, it is said, will withdraw in his favor.

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*From the Rochester Gem.*  
**THE CHANGES OF FORTUNE.**  
A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Some 65 or 70 years ago, a vessel from Boston arrived at one of the wharves in London. Among the hands on board was one by the name of Tudor, a steady, respectable and well-looking young man, who acted in the capacity of both cooper and sailor. Very early one morning, and before any other hand than Tudor had come upon deck, a young, beautiful, and tolerably well dressed female came tripping down the street to the vessel, and inquired of Tudor for the captain? She was told that he had not yet arisen; but she insisted upon seeing him without delay, and with his permission, proceeded, unaccompanied, to his berth, and arousing him, addressed him with:

"Good morning, Captain; I have called to see if you will marry me."

"Marry you?" replied the astonished Captain, believing her to be a suspicious character; "Leave my vessel instantly, if you know what is your interest!"

She then went to the mate's berth and asked him if he would marry her; but receiving an answer similar to that of the Captain, she went upon deck, where Tudor was engaged in some business, and put the same question to him.

"With all my heart," answered Tudor, in a half serious, half jocular manner.

Tudor left his work and followed her, with motives which he afterwards declared he could never satisfactorily account for, even to himself. By the time they had reached the principal streets of the city, many of the shops were opened. The lady entered a barber's shop, followed by Tudor, and beckoning him to be seated, ordered the knight of the razor to take off his beard and hair, both of which operations he stood in need of. She scolded the bill and they left the shop, but soon entered a hat store. She requested that the best lot of beavers in the store might be placed upon the counter, and then told Tudor to select such a one as suited him. He soon did this, and the price was paid by the lady; Tudor threw aside his old unfeeling aunt, to whom her cries for liberation from her lonely and dismal prison house, where no more effectual than they would have been if directed to the idle wind.

Three years was the unfortunate girl thus shut out from all communication with the world, when one morning her scanty breakfast was brought to her by an old female servant of the family. Eliza once more discovered the face of her old friend and servant—burst into tears, and attempted several times to speak, but was unable. Juan well understood the meaning of these incoherent sobs, and said, herself almost unable to speak from emotion:

"Hush, hush, Eliza, mistress—speak not—I understand all. Your tyrant aunt was taken suddenly ill last night, and it is very doubtful whether she long survives. I will see you again at noon and evening. Some of your old servants have long been planning means for your escape, and are now in hopes of effecting it, and without waiting for Eliza's thanks and blessings, quickly tripped down stairs.

Eliza, though unable for some time to partake of her repast, did so at last with a better zest than she had ever done before. Her old servants were still about the house, and were sent upon her rescue! Most welcome, soul inspiring intelligence!

"What?" said she to herself, "is it possible that I am to be delivered from this vile place of confinement? Is it possible that there lives one who seeks my liberation and happiness?—Is it possible that all connected with this establishment do not possess hearts of adamant?—God speed thee, Juan, and thy associates, in the work of love and mercy!"

One thing Tudor was obliged to acknowledge—the lady had thus far done with him as well as he could have wished; he therefore resolved to ask no more questions, and demands. Presently she conducted him into a magistrate's office, and politely requested the minister of the law to unite her and her companion in the bands of matrimony! This was something of a damper to Tudor; but nevertheless he tacitly yielded, and in a few seconds the couple were pronounced man and wife!

Without uttering a word, or even exchanging a kiss, Tudor and his wife now left the magistrate's; but not, however, until she had given him a sovereign for his services. The couple passed through many streets in silence. Tudor hardly knowing what he was doing, or what he had done, and certainly ignorant of where he was going or what awaited him; and of the thoughts that occupied his wife's mind, the reader will soon be able to judge. Turning the corner of a street, Tudor beheld a few rods in front of him, a splendid dwelling, towards which his wife seemed to direct his footsteps as well as her own, and into the front of which they soon entered. The room into which Tudor was ushered by his wife, was furnished in a style of the greatest magnificence. She set him in a chair, telling him to make himself contented for a minute or two, and then passed into another room. The first one there to address her was her uncle, who, on seeing her enter the room, jumped in astonishment from his chair, and, calling her by name, demanded how she had escaped from her room, and where she had been? She only said:

"Thou fiend in human shape! I allow you just one hour to remove your effects from this house. The actual possession of my property here you have long deprived me of, and vainly thought you had made arrangements by which you could deprive me of it through life; but I have frustrated your wicked designs—I am now mistress of my own house—I was this moment married, and my husband is now in the front room!"

I must now leave the new married couple for the purpose of revolving to the previous history of Mrs. Tudor. She was the only child of a very wealthy gentleman, whom I shall designate as Mr. A—not recollecting his actual name, and for the same reason shall give his daughter the name of Eliza. He had spared neither time nor expense in her education, she being the only object of his care and regard, (his wife having died when his daughter was 14 or 15 years of age,) and he had the satisfaction of witnessing in her one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies of London.

A short time previous to his death, an arrangement was entered into between Mr. A—and a brother of his, giving the latter possession of his house, servants, &c., and such other property as had not been deposited in the bank for the benefit of his daughter, till the time of her marriage, when the possession of them was to be given to her husband. It was also a condition of the agreement, that in case Eliza died without marrying, the property was to go to her uncle and his family.

Immediately after the death of Mr. A—, his brother removed into the house. Eliza boarded in the family, and every thing went on agreeably for some months; when Eliza discovered in her uncle and his family manifestations that she should never marry—the reason for which, from what has already been said, must be observed to every reader. Unluckily for Eliza, she did not discover the diabolical plot in season to frustrate it. It was nothing less than this: to shut her up in one of the centre rooms of the third story of the house; to prevent her leaving by keeping the doors and windows thoroughly bolted; and to refuse her the company of her associates, by telling them when they called that she was either at school, or at some of the shops on business, or had taken a ride into the country for her health, or to see some of her relations, or by telling them something else equally destitute of truth.

Eliza generally received her meals through a small door in the ceiling, from the hands of her unfeeling aunt, to whom her cries for liberation from her lonely and dismal prison house, where no more effectual than they would have been if directed to the idle wind.

Three years was the unfortunate girl thus shut out from all communication with the world, when one morning her scanty breakfast was brought to her by an old female servant of the family.

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It is unnecessary to detail all the minutiae of the scheme for Eliza's escape, and the several interviews between her and Juan for the three days she supplied Eliza with her meals. Suffice it to say, that on the evening of the fourth day after the above interview, Eliza was furnished with an instrument to unbolt her window, and was promised a rope-ladder on the following evening, to effect a descent from one of the windows in the adjoining room; but having loosened the bar the same evening the instrument for that purpose was put into her hands, she determined not to wait until the following evening for the promised ladder, not knowing but the plot might be discovered by her uncle or some of his family; and she accordingly went to work making a rope (if such it may be called,) from her bed clothes, by tearing them into strips and tying the ends together.

After a few hours' labor she completed her rope, but fearing it might not be strong enough to support her, it was some time before she dared attempt a descent. But preferring death to a long confinement, and fearing that she might be detected, she resolved to make the attempt, resigning her fate into the hands of Him who is the orphan's friend. She did make the attempt, and was successful! Yes, she was now liberated from a prison in her own house, where, for "filthy lucre's" sake, she had been confined by her own uncle, and once more breathed the pure air of freedom. This was about daylight. She immediately bent her steps to the dock where the Boston vessel lay; and from that period in her life till she ushered her husband into her own house, the reader has already an account.

The surprised and horror-stricken uncle stood in mute astonishment for some moments after being informed by Eliza of her marriage. She again repeated the command,—"Leave my house in an hour, thou monster!" and then returned to her husband, where the promised explanation was made.

The amazement of Tudor, and the transports of his wife, at the sudden changes in their fortunes and conditions, may possibly be conceiv-

ed, but they cannot be described. Being incompetent to the task, I will not attempt to describe the scene that successively followed—the embraces of the happy couple—the kisses exchanged—the joy of the faithful servants at seeing their young mistress once more at liberty—the chagrin, mortification and decampment of the unhuman uncle and his family—the congratulations of old friends and acquaintances—the parties that were given by Mrs. Tudor, as well as those attended by her and her husband—their many pleasant rides into the country, &c. &c.

One pleasant morning, some four or five days after the marriage, the attention of the officers and hands on board was one by the name of Tudor, a steady, respectable and well-looking young man, who acted in the capacity of both cooper and sailor. Very early one morning, and before any other hand than Tudor had come upon deck, a young, beautiful, and tolerably well dressed female came tripping down the street to the vessel, and inquired of Tudor for the captain? She was told that he had not yet arisen; but she insisted upon seeing him without delay, and with his permission, proceeded, unaccompanied, to his berth, and arousing him, addressed him with:

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"With all my heart," answered Tudor, in a half serious, half jocular manner.

"Then come along with me."

Tudor left his work and followed her, with motives which he afterwards declared he could never satisfactorily account for, even to himself. By the time they had reached the principal streets of the city, many of the shops were opened. The lady entered a barber's shop, followed by Tudor, and beckoning him to be seated, ordered the knight of the razor to take off his beard and hair, both of which operations he stood in need of. She scolded the bill and they left the shop, but soon entered a hat store. She requested that the best lot of beavers in the store might be placed upon the counter, and then told Tudor to select such a one as suited him. He soon did this, and the price was paid by the lady; Tudor threw aside his old unfeeling aunt, to whom her cries for liberation from her lonely and dismal prison house, where no more effectual than they would have been if directed to the idle wind.

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Discovery of a New Continent.—M. Du Bouzel, an officer attached to the French expedition to the South Pole, has written a letter dated "Valparaiso, March 30th," confirming the details given by M. D. Urvil, "A new continent to the south of South Shetland." We carefully explored and determined that officer, "four leagues of coast, notwithstanding the surrounding ice. This discovery will be of real service to nautical and geographical science."

Three Weekly Age.—The Publisher of THE AGE proposes to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature. It will contain, in addition to the reports of Legislative debates and proceedings, the News of the Day, a Synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the weekly papers. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of persons complete and perfect as any that have been published.

23.—The BRANDRETH PILLS possess the UNRIVALLED power of completely curing the most inveterate disease; simply because they purify the blood, except by the use of a vegetable physic.

24.—The vegetable physic must be of such a nature that may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.

25.—The only MEDICINE known to prevent these painful fits is Dr. Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pill.

26.—These pills were brought to their present state of perfection eight years ago, by Dr. William Brandreth, a graduate of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, the present proprietor, who thirty years ago, in investigating the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should once and for all remove all bad humors from the blood, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.

27.—All those derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modifications of one effect resulting from one cause.

16.—The cause IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

17.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and di sease MUST VANISH.

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